# THE NEW TREATY.

The Committee on Foreign Relations Reports It Favorably.

The Senate in Executive Session Upon It.

Each Article to Be Acted Upon Separately.

Growing Opposition to Its Provisions Among Senators.

Earl Russell Growls at It in the House of Lords.

New Brunswick and the Dominion Dissatisfied.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1871.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE SESSION. The proceedings in executive session to-day require only brief mention. The treaty was favorbly reported by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Cameron, without any rendation of amendment. That gentleman, after making a few remarks, was followed by Sena-Morton, was explained certain parts of the treaty in response to inquirtes.

Some general remarks were made upon it by Senators Summer, Conkling, Carpenter, Casserty, Trumbull and others. Some of the Senators gave notice that they would offer some amendments to-

was discussed, and it was decided that each article should be taken up separately and acted upon. The Senate refused to take up the resolution heretofor

PROVIDING FOR THE REPORTING in confidence of the debate on the Treaty of Washington by the official reporter of the Senate said report to be surject to future disposition by that body. One of the objections against the resolution was that debate would be thereby prolonged, as Senators might desire in some future time to see their speeches in print. Besides, it was thought best to complete the action on the treaty as soon as prac-

ANOTHER REPORTED SENATORIAL LEAK. Much surprise was manifested this afternoon in the vicinity of the Senate consequent on the report that the statement of the Joint High Commission had, like the Treaty, prematurely found its way into the newspapers. By some gentlemen this was conunfortunate, believing it would not strengthen the treaty, while others, who claimed a knowledge of the document, expressed a contrary pinton. Several of the Senators were informed of the reported publication and were not slow in expressing their disapproval of the alleged occurrence, which, they said, was the more to be regretted as the subject involved the question of continued peace between the two countries and violated the confidence which usually attached to the consideration of matters of great importance. So far, however, there is no evidence of such a breach in the quarter

which report designated. The opposition to the Treaty of Washington is said to be gaining strength among Senators the more it is subject to examination. It is stated that it is in reality, that is, in THE PRACTICAL MONEY RESULT,

not so good an arrangement for the citizens of the United States claimants against England as was the Johnson-Clarendon treaty. The latter provided in its first article that all claims against each government since the 26th of July, 1853-the date of the exchange of ratification of the conven-tion of that year—should be submit-ted to a joint commission of four, with an umpire in each case of difference, and in article four it provided for the adjudication of the Alabama claims. In the Treaty of Washington all claims prior to 1861 are excluded, thus cutting off a really larger aggregate of claims against England than the total the Alabama claims, even should the latter all be Commission were to take cognizance of all claims between the two governments. When the commission was first agreed to Sir Edward Thornton expressed his opinion that all claims would be considered.

however, relates that when the American Com-missioners contended for the recognition of all in its scope as the Johnson-Clarendou Convention, they were met on the part of the English Commissioners by the declaration that the preliminary correspondence between Mr. Fish and Sir Edward Thornton limited the inquiry to the period of the civil war, and the English side persisted in this view, as, indeed, it would appear in all their other views till the American side submitted. The declaration by Earl Granville on Friday night in the House of Lords that the British government would give every attention to all matters which would aid it in resistance to the payment of these Alabama claims has created a rked impression upon many Senators, who now declare that the treaty must be subject to the most careful and critical examination and full understanding of its various provisions. This has also called attention to the language of

THE THREE NEW RULES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW which are to govern the Tribunal of Arbitrators, and It is alleged that these rules are so worded as to enable England really to escape from all responsibility for the Alabama claims and thus accomplish the successful resistance to their payment which Eatl Granville predic s. The first rule is that a neutral government is bound to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping within its jurisdiction of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a Power with which it is at pence, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted in whole or in part within such jurisdiction to warlike use. The whole correspondence between the United States and Great Britain, occupying some lour thousand printed pages, is filled with the assertion on the part of England, iterated and resterated over and over again, that due diligence was observed in preventing the fitting out and arming the Alabama, and that in fact she was not fitted out and armed in a British port: that the evidence failed to show she was fitted out in whole or in part in British waters, as a vessel specially adapted for war, and consequently this first rule is so worded as really to acquit the British government from liability or responsibily in the matter of the Alabama. The question so promineatly put by Mr. Summer as to the responsibility of England for subsequently recognizing the Alabama, after she received her guns and armament aboard, as a regular Confederate man-of-war, is not touched at all in the treaty. Consequently it is held that if the United States fail to show that the Alabama was "specially adapted" as man-of-war when she left the Mersey, the Americau side of the case is lost. The United States so far have never been able to get England to admit that the Alabama was in this condition when she escaped into the English Channel, and Earl Granville's dectaration last week is regarded by many Senators as an evident proof that England is as little prepared to make the acknowldgement under the Treaty of Washington as she was before the advent of the High Commission. The second rule declares that the neutral shall not "permit or suffer either belli-gerent to make use of its ports or waters es the base of naval operations against the

other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmen-

tation of military supplies or arms or the recruit-

ment of men" and is considered by some as un-

tent. Unless there is a hidden meaning, it is tooked upon as only enforcing by the treaty the twenty. four hour rule. As lar as the augmentation of military supplies or arms is concerned it might be the hidden meaning that in case the United States were at war, their national vessels could not be suppited with coal outside our territorial limits; but a provision of that character would necessarily be utterly disregarded by the United States in such an event, nor does it prevent a neutral selling arms or munitions of war to any party, the risk of delivering such arms resting with the purchaser. As to the prohibition of the "recruitment of men." that already is the law and the practice with the United States, as England discovered during the Crimean war. The third rule is merely a reiteration of the promise to exercise due diligence in carrying out the other two

THE OPPONENTS OF THE TREATY. therefore, contend that the rules can have no retroactive practical application, but that while they will not compel the payment of the Alabama claims, and the claims growing out of the damages by the other Angio-Confederate ships are considered still weaker under the light of the rules, they answer a twofold purpose now. One is to induce the acceptance of the treaty by these

GLITTERING GENERALITIES. and the other is to tie the hands of the United States effectively in the future. Wherever the matter is alluded to in the treaty care is taken, it is said, to use no expression which can be construed into an acknowledgment that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties. If it had been intended by the adoption of the rules to meet the cases of the Alabama and other Anglo Confederate vessels it would, it is held, have been clearly stated that such was their object; but, on the contrary, not only does Earl Granville refuse to accept such an interpretation, but declares that the

RESIST THE PAYMENT OF THESE CLAIMS in every way; but the ablest lawyers in the Senate believe that the rules are framed in such a manner and with such careful and delicate phraseology as will enable England to escape from her liability to the United States much more easily than if the rules were omitted altogether. Great opposition is gathering to article fourteen of the treaty-the article providing for the payment of

THE CLAIMS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS

Against the United States. It is alleged that the protocol qualifies the extent of these claims, but the treaty itself does not. Under the language of the treaty "all claims," of any and every character, are to come up for adjudication. All the money now in the Treasury of the United States for cotton seized, which was claimed by British subjects as theirs by virtue of assignments from the rebel gov ernment, and amounting to some seventeen million dollars, will have, it is alleged, to be given up, although it is known that the equivalent given by these British claimants for most of it was the means of enabling the Confederates to carry on the war against the United States. As to the explanations in the protocol, if any such exist by which these British claims might appear to be subject to certain limitations, the idea is scouted that anything in the protocol can limit or affect in any way the language of the treaty itself. A protocol is a mere record of the discussions—no more and no less. Usually the protocol is made up after each sitting, and thus presents a sort of report of the proceedings. In the present case it is well known that the protocol was not made out at the time, but was drawn up after the treaty had been agreed upon by the two secretaries from their recollection of the proceed ings. In ordinary laws the courts never think of taking the debates in Congress to control them in the construction of the law. That is construed from its language, and if obscure an endeavor is made to get at the meaning of the lawmaker, but not by referring to the discussions pending the enactment of the statute. A treaty being the nighest law of the land is construed with even, if possible, greater exactitude, and it is therefore held to be an absurdity to talk of the protocol controlling the language of the Convention, especially when, as in the case of the present treaty in the matter of British claims, there are absolutely no obscure expressions or words of limitation which render the meaning at all difficult to reach. The arti-

cles regarding THE FISHERIES are a revival of the articles of the old reciprocity treaty, with an additional provision looking to the payment of a sum of money. It is held by several freedom of our markets to the Canadian caught fish and the product of fish is even a greater equivalent than the Canadians should have received for the inshore fishery privilege without the extraordinary provision looking to paying them a large sum of money besides. The equivalent of free entry for Canadian caught fish into our markets will permit he Canadians to compete with American fishermen in the sale of the deep sea fish catch. Our fisher men have no market for their fish in Canada, so that for the liberty of catching deep sea fish within three miles of the Canadian coasts, the treaty enables Canadian fishermen to compete directly with ours in our own markets for all kinds of deep sea fish, no matter where caught. As the Canadian fishermen labor under lighter taxation than the fishermen of the United States, having no war debt to pay and no tax to make up on the material used in their equipment, and with free salt, it is feared, if the treaty goes into effect the American fishermen, with their greater burden of taxation, will soon be driven from the water, as our merchant marine is already driven from the ocean by the cheaper British marine. If, in addition to this, the United States have to pay them a large sum of money, the advantages will be still more on the side of the Canadians. The ques tion of the free navigation of

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND ITS CANALS is made by the convention a matter of treaty stipu lation, but Senators who have examined the subject deciare that while this has always been practically the case, and that it is to the interest of Canada, it should be, as the Canadian government derives even more income from the American use of those canals than from the tolls collected on their own vessels, yet that the treaty of Washington provides now for great equivalents for this privilege, which was always free to us before without seeking any greater equivalent than the tolls collected from the American vessels. These equivalents consist of a stipulation pledging the United States to endeavor to get the freedom of the State canals for Canadian vessels, and in a provision as to vessels on the lakes, which will give to Canadian steamer. almost a monopoly of the water carrying trade be tween Chicago and Lake Ontario, and, in effect, throw open the lake coasting trade to the Cana dians wherever the transit is through the Welland Canal. Another equivalent is placing the transit trade under the stability of a treaty stipulation, matter which the Canadians have for years been endeavoring to effect, and one of the leading objects of the Canadian Commis-sion which came have in 1867. As for the provision of the treaty by which England agrees to urge upon Cauada and New Brunswick not to place export duties on lumber and timber cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine watered by the river St. John and its tributaries and floated down that river to the sea, and when the same is shipped to the United State from the province of New Brunswick, it is regarded as a very poor equivalent for the transportation and lake coasting trade given to Canada by the thirtieth article of the convention. With regard to the refer

THE NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY a good deal of opposition is felt. It is said that there is no doubt the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Ratiroad will be on Bellingham Bay. If the Rosario Straits are selected as the boun Pacific from Bellingham Bay will be through a nar row star strait, skirting the British boundary for fifty or sixty miles before it enters the wide strait of Juan de Fuca, which s parates Vancouver Island from Washington Territory, while the boundary by the Canal de Haro would place the British territory a long and safe distance from the route of vessels running in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad. They do not, therefore, see the wisdom of leaving the question to arbitration, especially as an adverse judgment may injuriously affect us in the future, while, unless for

to insist upon the Rosario boundary. It is not now be heved that the Senate is disposed to act hastily, but rather that Senators will be inclined to wait for the discussion in the British Parliament, where it is sup posed the phraseology of the new rules and the sub ject of England's responsibility for the payment of the Alabama claims will be fully entered into. In view of

EARL GRANVILLE'S DECLARATIONS effort will be made not to place the treaty beyond the power of revision until it is understood and agreed what it really means. It will be observed that the objections above noted are in addition to Mr. Sumner's protest against the United States in any way recognizing claims of English subjects which grew out of the war, and which, he alleges, should be paid by England, if at all, as it was England's official conduct which gave vitality to the war and the supplies furnished the rebels by her connivance which nurtured it; and they are also in addition to the feeling that England in the treaty neither apologizes nor offers to recognize her liability for her hasty, injurious and unfriendly recognition of the belligerency of the Confederates before that belligerency was a fact, but which recognition really created the fact, which had not existed before the Queen's proclamation was put forth. It is said

THE DEMOCRATS met to-night to talk over the subject, especially as to the principles of international law involved; and further, that instead of Reverdy Johnson being opposed to the treaty, as reported, he earnestly de sires that it may ratified by the Senate.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE LEAK. The Select Committee on Senatorial Privileges a meeting to-night and examined five witnesses concerning the publication of the treaty in the New York Tribune. G. W. Adams, correspondent of the World, testified in effect that he had no knowledge of how the copy was optained or from whom. Messrs. White and Ramsdall, of the Tribune, severally testined that they did not procure it either from a Senator or any officer or employe of the Senate. They, however, declined to answer the questions as to the name of the person from whom it was obtained, and whether they paid money for it. This refusal on their part will be reported to the Senate to-morrow for the action of that body.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS. The members of the Joint High Commission who are here together with a few invited guests, left, this city early this morning on a special train of elegant palace cars, consisting of three saloon cars, one dining and one smoking car, for the purpose of paying a visit to Harper's Ferry. Among the guests were Secretary Robeson, Attorney General Akerman, the attaches of the British Legation, and quite a large number of ladies. At the Relay House the private car of the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Rallcoad was attached to the special train from Washington. The car contained President Garrett, several other officers of the railroad and a number of prominent private citizens from Baltimore, Refreshments in abundance were provided after arriving at Harper's Ferry. Jefferson Rock and all the other points of interest were visited. Earl de Grey and Sir Stafford H. Northcote, accompanied by some of the ladies, were the only persons who ascended Maryland Heights, but after having gained the summit they were satisfied that the view fully repaid them for their trouble. The splendid scenery of that region was universally admired. The party returned here late to-night delighted with their visit.

### THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AND THE TREATY.

Preparing for the Attack-Earl Russell's Motion in the House of Lords Against the Ratification of the Treaty.

LONDON, May 15, 1871.

In the House of Commons to-night Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said the government was not prepared to state the exact erms of the Treaty of Washington, as a copy of the document had not yet been received.

Mr. Disraell, therefore, postponed putting the nestion to the government in relation thereto, of which he had previously given notice.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the government was unable to anticipate the exact time of the arrival of the treaty, but promised that it should be instantly submitted to Parliament.

In the House of Lords Earl Russell gave notice of his intention to move an address to the Queen against sanctioning the ratification of the Alabama treaty, in case the arbitrators are bound by rules or conditions other than the law of nations and English municipal laws existing during the civil war in the United States, when the alleged depredations

## THE TREATY IN THE NEW DOMINION.

Discussion of Its Provisions Among the Goverament Organs-Dissatisfaction With the

Fishery Clause.
TORONTO, Ont., May 15, 1871.
The government press here give a rather equivocal support to the Treaty of Washington, while the opposition papers, on the contrary, are very decided in their expression of disapproval, holding that to grant to citizens of the United States the right to fish in Canadian waters may make it unnecessary for the American government to adopt a policy of reciprocity. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the journals that represent the French speaking population of Ontario are in favor of rejecting all parts of the Trea'y affecting Canada. The Globe thinks that self-interest should direct the people of Canada in any consideration of the Treaty, while at the same time it recommends that a difference of opinion in the matter between Great Britain and the Dominion should be avoided.

Opposition to the Treaty in the New Brunewick Assembly.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 15, 1871. The House of Assembly is now debating the terms of the new Treaty, which is meeting great opposition.

# LYNCHING IN NEBRASKA.

Hanging of Jameson at St. Helena-A Career of Crime-Three Murders Confessed-At-

tempted Suicide. YANKTON, May 15, 1871. An eye witness says:-I learn the following additional particulars relative to the hanging of the murderer Jameson at St. Helena, Nebraska, yesterday. The prisoner confessed to the murder of John Coffrey at Fort Buford, but claimed that his comrade Swisder shot him. He denied the murder of Locke until about two o'clock, by which time the crowd had increased to about 200. A vote had been taken and he had been informed he would be hung. He then confessed to the murder of Locke, and on being taken to the porch said:—

being taken to the porch said:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—I have come to make a free and open confession of the crime I have committed. I know that I will have to be bung, and I only ask to be bung like a man. I have received a good deal of abuse for a murder committed at Fort Buford, the principal part of which was done by the man himself who testilded against me. I killed this man Locke down here. I had a quarret with birn the day before, but that was no excuse. I had time to reflect; but I killed him. We were going through the timbers together; I had some angry words, when I caught his are and arrives him twice, killing him immediately.

The prisoner's real, name, is, Lohn, McBeach.

which kining him immediately.

The prisoner's real name is John McBeath. He was thirty years old and was born in New York. He went to Kentucky, where he served in the Union army and came to Dakota in the Twenty-second infanity. He had a sister at Bowling Green, ky, and to her he bequeathed his house and four acres of land. He confessed to killing a man in Kentucky before leaving, but said it was accidentally. On Saturday night, after being taken across the river from here to Okheavy, a dose of strychnine was given him by a prisoner at Sloux City. The dose was too heavy and he recovered, though he was sick yesterday from the effects.

## EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONRY MARKET.—LONDON, May 18—5 P. M.—
Consols closed at 184% for both money and the account. American accurities quiet and steady. United States two-twenty bonds, 1863, 80%, 1867, 82%; ten-fortres, 84%, LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, May 15—Even-lium, 1854, per gailon.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET.—LONDON, May 15—Sugar, 30s. 64 per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard aboat.

LIVERPOOL, COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 18—5 P. M.—The market closed active and fruer. Midding uplands, 75%; midding Orieans, 75%, a 75%. The sales of the day have been 18,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and aspeculation. Speculation.

LIVERPOOL. PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 16.—Cheese, 66s. per cwt. for the best grades of American inc. Lard, 51s. 64. per cwt. LIVERPOOL, May 16.—Petroleum, 17d. a 175-64. per gallon for refined.

FRANKFORT MONEY MARKET.—FRANKFORT, May 18.—Tolled States flye-twenty bonds are quoted at 96% a 96% for he issue of 1865.

# THE LIBRARY GROWLERS

Meetings of the Radicals and Conservatives of the Mercantile Library.

### Resolutions and Counter Resolutions.

CONSERVATIVES. Some sixty or seventy members of the Mercantile Library Association-friends and supporters of the present government of the institution-assembled last evening at the Sinclair House, to ratify the nomination of Messrs. W. H. Gulon, Jr., G. C. Clark, W. H. Lewis and James Bruce, Jr., for directors The election for directors is to take place to-day. Several speakers addressed the meeting last evening, urging the adoption of the regular ticket. The speakers were E. T. Reed, who presided; William H. Meekem, Henry C. Cooper, who made a very humorous address: M. C. D. Border and R. C. Allen, the two last named being ex-presidents of the association. The meeting was most harmonion and very pleasantly conducted, every one present seeming to feel assured of the defeat of the "reformers" and jubilant over the prospect of another victory for the old management.

THE RADICALS. A meeting of the reform party of the Mercantile Library Association was held last evening at Plimp-

ton Building, and was largely attended. Atter Mr. William H. Marvin had stated the object of calling the meeting, Mr. Charles H. Patrick was chosen as chairman. William L. Bailey adwas chosen as chairman. William L. Bailey addressed the meeting at some length. E. J. Wright followed in a few remarks. William H. Corry spoke to the same effect. A. W. Green said the Mercantile Library Association was organized in 1820 by a few clerks, desirous of improving themselves and their class. In 1830 the Chinton Hall Association was formed by some merchants, to be pelerks along. H. B. Lloyd advocated opening the rooms on Sunday. T. C. Campbell charged the regular party with irand and corruption. He had in his office affidavits from two men who had voted, one of them twenty and the other thirty times, receiving five and ten dollars for so doing. J. H. Mackenzie and Mr. Dancer followed in the same strain. Theodore Allen saw the brother-inlined of the chairman vote six times last year, until finally the chairman said. I guess you had better stop, Bill." Several other speakers spoke in the same strain. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That we, the members of the Mercantile Library Association here assembled, do rise with disapprobation the course of the directors of our thrary in retusing to se-cede to the wishes of the members that the reading room be opened on Sunday.

That we do hereby censure the officials of the

Resolved, that we do hereby censure the officials of the herary for their scandalous action in using their official position to pack the last annual meeting and thus deprive the legitimate members of their rights.

Resolved, That the action of the present management in raising the annual dues, and thus depriving many of the clerks of our city of the use of the library, meets our severest condensation. Resolved, That we do disapprove of the establishment of ranch offices in other cities.

The election will be held to-day.

The Rudicals' Reply.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The Board of Direction of the Mercantile Library have publicly asserted "that so long as they have the control of this library no further steps shall be taken to open the reading rooms upon the Sabbath. They take this position upon the ground that the trustees of the Chinion Hall Association have informed them that they refuse to grant their permission. And they inform us that this correspondence will be published in this morning's papers. By the constitution of the Mercantile Library Association the days upon which the horary shall be opened are determined by the bylaws, which are enacted by the Board of Directors. To open the reading room on Sunday it is necessary only that the Board strike out the words "except Sundays" from the bylaws. They would not thereby contravene the spirit or the letter of any of the articles of agreement between the Clinton Hall Association and the Mercantile Library Association. No one of these requires the consent of the trustees, either before or after such action. Even if they should consider such action immoral or liegtimate they can take no action except upon the authority of a meeting of the shareholders. In view of the present state of public opinion concerning this matter we do not believe that a majority of such men as the shareholders of the Clinton F" Association can be persuaded to condemn the opening of the reading room on Sunday.

WILLIAM LAURENT BAILEY,

E. J. WRIGHT,

W. H. CARY,

Candidates of the Reform Party for Directors. The committee appointed at the meeting on Friday night to request of the president of the association that two out o five of the inspectors for to-day's election be selected from our party has been verbally refused by him.

CONSERVATIVE CONTESTANTS.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1871.

Mr. Wilson G. HUNT, Fresident of the Cinton Hall Association:—

The communication of the directors of the Mercantile Library Association of 21st, June last was laws, which are enacted by the Board of Directors.

Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, President of the Cinton Hall Association:—

The communication of the directors of the Mercantile Library Association of 21st June last was presented by you to the Board of Trustees of the "Cinton Hall Association" and referred to the Committee on "Relations with the Mercantile Library Association."

Your committee, after a long and careful inquiry, have become satisfied that the movement to open the reading room of the library on Sundays is directly opposed to the views and wishes of the great majority of those who have at heart the best interests of the institution and of the community.

Bestites, in the three epochs in the history of the institution—viz., when founded in 1820, when removed to its present site in 1853, and, in 1864, when the final debt of about sixty thousand dollars was paid, large sums of money were contributed by our merchants—a very small part of which, if any, in the opinion of your committee, would have been so contributed if the applications had been accompanied with a declaration that the reading room or library would be kept open on the Sabbath.

With these views and with the law of God and the laws of our country relating to that day before us we recommend that the Board of Trustees shall not permit the opening of either the reading room or library on Sundays.

\*\*THOMAS II. FAILE, WILLIAM E. DODGE, JOHN K. MYERS,\*\*

An Active Member's Opinion of the Mercan-

tile Library Association's Troubles. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I am now, and have been for many years, an active member of the Mercantile Library of this city, and, like the large majority of its members, exceedingly regret the scandal that seems of late to have fallen upon us, and it seems to me that in all the matter recently published in relation thereto, the real evils have been left untouched, and, with your permission, I would like to present my opinions to the public and to my fellow members for their consideration. And, first, as to the real facts:-With 12,000 members, about one-half of whom are voters, only about 1,200 votes are cast during the most exciting election, lasting some nine hours. When there is but one ticket offered, only about haif that number. Why is this? Simply by reason of the bad management at the polls, thereby disgusting many good members and pre-venting their attendance. And why this bad management? I will tell you. About fifty members more or less, divided into two factions, are aspirants for the high nonor of holding office. They hold nominating meetings with scarcely any notice to any but their particular friends, and nominate nominating meetings with scarcely any notice to any but their particular friends, and nominate themselves. Very few members know who they are to vote for until the lists of candidates are published a day or two before the election. Then, election day, the polis are under the control of the directors then in office, who appoint relatives and particular friends as inspectors. The latter decide who may vote, and count the votes after the polis close.

The newspapers of May 18, 1870, charged that gamblers, ruffians, unworthy characters and many others not members were allowed to vote and repeat their votes in the interest of the so-called regular tecket, while many members who held opposition ballets were not permitted to vote and were told that their names were checked off as voted, and on other fraudulent prefexts, and were not allowed to swear in their vote and no satisfaction given them, and this in the presence of the principal officers of the association and against the energetic protests then and there of other members.

These facts that I have stated, as well as the charge against the directors, of issuing tickets and packing the hall on the 9th list, by persons not members, cannot be and have not been truthfully denied, that I am aware of. Now, what is the remedy for these evils which shall insure us fair elections and proper proceedings at the annual meetings. In my opinion we need a new constitution, what provision that inspectors shall be elected at the annual meetings, also board of canvassers; also providing that desired amendments shall be posted in the library ten days previous to the annual meeting. Date dispendent and proper time to consider.

Other improvements might be included in the new other improvements might be included in the new

of or had proper time to consider.

Other improvements might be included in the new constitution, but it is of great importance that we have a fair election; and I would here make a suggestion—that in order that none but members may vote, each person offering a ballot shall produce his last receipt for dues, which should, when he votes, be marked "voted." That appears to me a simple

manner of fair treatment, and should be embodied in the byjaws. I hope all reformers will bring their receipts at the next election. The nominating conventions should be called by notice published in the library several days previously, so that members could attend to see and hear the members who wish to be candidates. In conclusion, I am a so-called reformer, as I believe are nearly all the members; but if the next election is controlled in the same manner the last one was what chance have we of success?

The public as well as the private reputation of the present board is at stake, and it is fair to suppose they will use extraordinary means to sustain themselves. Nevertheless, with fair play, the reformers will win.

AN ACTIVE MEMBER.

# BLOOD, WOODHULL, CLAFLIN.

The Great Scandal at Essex Market.

Astonishing Revelations by Old Mrs. Claffin-Blood Threatened Her Life-The Daughters' Testimony-His Denial of the Violation of Domestic Laws.

The preliminary examination in the matter of the complaint of Mrs. Annie Claffin vs. Colonel J. H. Blood, alias Dr. Harvey, was begun at Essex Market Police Court vesterday afternoon. The notoriety of the parties involved render this an exceptional case, the complainant being the maternal progenitor and the defendant being the slient or "sleeping partner" of the renowned banking house of Woodbull, Claffin & Co. in Broad street, and attracted a large concourse of spectators to the otherwise uninviting precincts of the Essex street Temple of Justice. The testimony of the respective parties to this curious strife was listened to with eager avidity and each salient point quickly seized by the sensation-mongers. Mrs. Victoria Woodhull being in the conclave for the presidency, could not spare time from her great social and political duties to mingle in the ingiorious struggle between the less r lights of the concern. She was conspicuous by her absence, as also her maiden sister, Tennessee Celeste. Both sides were represented by counsel; but, contrary to the usual proceedings, no dilatory motions were made nor any desire evinced to protract the issue. As with the fierce old English parons was figured in the that quarter would not be asked or given, and in response to the summons of the magistrate a peculiar old lady, of determined mien and expression indicative of unrelenting purpose, ANNOUNCED HERSELF AS THE "AGRIEVED PARTY."

and, being duly sworn, proceeded to relate the story of her wrongs and domestic tribulations. The affidavit of the lady, upon which the proceedings were based, was substantially to the effect that the defendant had not only, by divers wicked and magic arts and devices, alienated the affections of her charming, gifted and otherwise promising and devoted offspring, but had also threatened the life of herself and thereby caused her much unnecessary dread, anguish of mind and other discomfort. This the strong arm of the law alone could remove and enable her to resume the tranquility desirable to one of her advanced stage of life. She was desperately in earnest, and counsel on both sides vainly endeavored to restrict her within the bounds the law prescribed. Bursting through all barriers she gave the following as

the law prescribed. Bursting through all barriers she gave the following as HER STORY.

"Judge," she said, "My daughters were good daughters and afoctionate children till they got in with this man "Blood," (giving particular emphasis to Blood,) "He has threatened my life several times, and one night last November he came into the house in Thirty-eighth street and said he would not go to bee till he had Washed his hands in MY Blood.

Fil tell you what that man Blood is. He is one of those who have no bottom in their pockets; you can keep stuffing in all the money in New York; they never get fuil up. If my daughters would just send this man away, as I always told them, they might be milliondiresses and riding around in their own carriages. I came here because I want to get my daughter out of this man's clutches; he has taken away vicey's 'fection and Jennie's 'fection from poor old mother.

S'HELP ME GOD, JUDGE,
I say here and I call Heaven to witness that there was the worst gang of free lovers in that house in Thirty-eighth street that ever lived—Stephen Perlando and Dr. Woodhull and lots more of such trush."

Counsel for plaintif—"Keep quiet, old lady,"
Mrs. Clafin, petulently—"Yes, yes: I'll keep

trasn."

Counsel for plaintiff—"Keep quiet, old lady."

Mrs. Clafin, petulently—"Yes, yes; I'll keep quiet; but I want to tell the Judge what these peo

pie are.

I WAS AFRAID OF MY LIFE

all the time I was in the house; it was nothing but
taking about lunatic asylums; if God had not saved
me Blood would have taken my life long ago."

THE DAUGHTER'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Mary Spar was the next witness. She substantiated her mother's statement, and said that
she remembered the night that Blood was so violent

with her mother; that Victoria, her sister, tried to

with her hother; that victoria, her sister, tried to take him away by the neck, and all night she heard noise, as if they were quarrelling in their room.

MR. BLOOD'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Blood then gave his evidence. He denied the statements in toto; said he never used violence with his mother-in-law, but that she was very annoving at times and wanted to interfere with the busine

of the firm, "Did you never make any threat to Mrs. Claffin?" "Nothing, except one night last fall, when she was very troublesome, I said if she was not my mother-in-law I would turn her over my knee and spank her."

counsel—"Would you really do that?"
No answer.
Counsel—"When were you married to Mrs. Wood-

Blood -"In 1836, at Chicago," Counsel-"Were you married before that to any one "
Blood-"Yes, I was married in Framingham,

Counsel-"Were you divorced from your first Blood-"Yes." Counsel-"Was Mrs. Woodhull divorced when

you married her?"
Blood-"I don't know."
Counsel-"Were you not afterwards divorced from Mrs. Woodhull?"
Blood-"You: In Chicago in 1800.

her;"
Biood—"We were never separated; we continued to live together, and were afterwards remarried."
Counsej—"When have you seen Dr. Woodhui!"
Blood—"I see him every day; we are living in the

Woodbuil occupy the same room?

No answer.

Counsel for defendant—"Now, Mr. Blood, please tell the Court Why Dr. Woodbuil lives in the same house, and who supports him."

Blood—"The firm of Woodbuil, Claffin & Co. has supported the whole of them; Mrs. Woodbuil's first child is idiotic and Dr. Woodbuil takes care of him."

The examination was continued for some time further.

Mrs. Victoria Woodbuil and Miss Tennie C. Claffin are to be examined to-day.

A meeting of all the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in the Department of New York was held last evening, Comrade C. R. MacDonaid, of Post 113 in the chair. Comrade Frank Clarke was elected secretary, J. W. Marshall treasurer, and Comrade B. T. Morgan assistant postmaster, Grand Marshal for Decoration Day, May 30 The executive committee, foral committee, transportation, press, hall, orators printing and other committees were appointed, The fluance committee was appointed, with Judge Charles P. Daly as chairman. Generals Sharpe, P. Daly, Pinckney, Morgan, McQuade, McDowell, Ketchum, MacMahon and George B. McClellan: Mayor Hall, Comptroller Connolly, and Messrs. William M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny and all the heads of the departments and commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic posts, with a num-ber of prominent citizens, were elected to member-ship. On motion it was resolved that any surplus when the expenses of the day have been paid shall be handed over to the directors of the Union Home and School. The department commander and star were made members of the executive commander. The route of the procession was left to the discretion of the Grand Marshal, report to be made on Wednes-day next. the heads of the departments and commanders of

Narrow Escape of Rullway Passengers at Jamaica, L. I.
The train which left Jamaica, L. I., at half-past

seven o'clock yesterday morning, took fire when near Clarenceville. Two cars containing nay in six thousand dollars. The passengers were thrown into the wildest excitement, but fortunately no accidents occurred either in the loss of life or limb. The scene can be more readily imagined than described. Few persons would like to be so near death, and were it not for the sudden stopping of the engine there might have been a fearful catastrophe to recore.

# THE COAL TROUBLES.

Failure of the Attempt to Resume Work at Hyde Park.

The Feeling at Scranton Unchanged-Miners Still Holding Out.

Rumors of More Favorable Propositions from the Corporations.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 15, 1871.

Every day presents some new phase in the coal competition, and every twenty-four hours furnish about as many facts and speculations. To-day has been one of the most exciting in Hyde Park that has been seen since the troubles commenced. There has occurred no actual difficulty, but everybody anticipated an outbreak of some kind, and the way seemed expressly prepared for it. All day long the streets have been more than ordinarily crowded with men, women and children, the former looking fierce and determined, the latter pale and anxious. Knots of people here and there were earnestly canvassing the situation or offering mutual encouragement, and everybody has acted as if something dreadful was going to happen. The cause of this unusual commotion has been the attempt of Mr. W. W. Scranton to put the Briggs shaft in operation at all hazards. This young gentleman is superintendent of the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company's Works, of which his father is president, and has exhibited a strong desire to make some figure and noise in the troubles. He has succeeded in both respects to-day, although it must be admitted that he has signally failed in making a sensation by breaking the dead lock. Upon the lamentable fizzle which stiended the laborers' meeting last Thursday Mr. Scranton determined to put one of the mines, owned by the company which employs him. to work with that class of mining material. Up to Saturday he had succeeded in obtaining the names of eighty men in Bellevue, a suburb of Hyde Park, who said they would go to work in the Briggs shaft on Monday. At five o'clock this morning but twenon Monday. At five o'clock this morning but twenty-ty-two of the number reported for duty. It is alleged that they were well primed with whiskey and then marched to the mines, two miles distance, under a streng guard of military. At that early hour hundreds of miners were out and the march of the labocers was anything but a cheerful one. Upon reaching the mines pickets were thrown out and no person, except a rejorter, was allowed within 100 yards or so of the shaft. The men worked until about eleven o'clock and loaded eighteen cars with coal winch had been cut when suspension took place. No coal was cut, and it is intimated that but four men in the whole party know how to drill a hole. In view of this fact it is anticipated that serious accidents may occur to some of the inexperienced men before this dangerous experiment is well through with. At cieven o'clock, the effects of the stimulant having passed off, the laborers determined to leave the mine and were escorted to their homes by the soldiers. On this occasion the men were armed with the maskets taken from the Thomas Zouaves and presented quite a formitable appearance. Their march homeward was accompanied by the most uncarthly hoots and yel's from the excited miners on the streets. They did not return to work this alternoon and the coullitions of dissatistaction gradually died away.

During the afternoon young Mr. scranton passed through thyde Park, in company with Major Jackson, of the Berwick Guards, and received a share of groans and hisses. Later, his-father made his appearance, en roule to the Briggs shaft, and was greeted with the same ancomplimentary testimonials. Thus ended the first day's attempt to work the mine. But the men have promised to return to-morrow, reinforced by maders, and are same scenes will be gone over again. It is doubtful if they will go late the miners and make it generally uncommorfable for them.

There has been a delegate meeting of the Hyde Park men this afternoon to consult with a couple of gentimen who carnestly desire to ty-two of the number reported for duty. It is alleged that they were well primed with whiskey

reported that he comes authorized to say to the miners that if they will go to work unconditionally

have an interview with Mr. Thomas Dickson. It is reported that he comes authorized to say to the impers that if they will go to work unconditionally the commany will pay as much per car as is received by namers in other regions. If this rumor is true, and there is reason to believe it is, it seems most probable that resumption of work will take place immediately. Up to this time but one proposition—that of Mr. Dickson's—has come from the companies since last November. The men have been gropping in the dark until they reached the proposal, which was virtually rejected to the Prest ent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and they have resolved to feel their way no further.

If Mr. Brison comes prepared to make the offer alided to it will slow a good spirit on the part of the company, and I believe the men will favorably consider and accept it. If he only seeks to propound conditions he might as well have stayed in New York. The men have been too severely badgered to yield to such an arrangement. The time seems propitious for those parties to accept the suggestion of the Herald, and by mutual concession and concilination close up the terrible breach between capital and labor. Neither side snould seek to protong a struggle which is prostrating the prosperity of this community, in order that it may be said that we have gained the victory. Such a victory, so won, can be but an empty honor at best. This is the way the people view the situation, and I believe that dayinght is near. If Mr. Briston makes a fair proposition to the men to arbitrate they will embrace it, and it seems to night as if that is the object of his mission. But whatever it may be, the interest in the coal trables is about cheded, so fair as this section is concerned. With Schuyikhi at work it makes no difference whether the companies and men continue to quarrel or make up, although it will be much better for them to have peace. About the only currously newscaper readers can now have in the matter is to know whether the long strike is to end i

of the sword.

There is quite a display of munitions of war here to-day. Two field pieces, with a compliment of grape and canister, were brought up last night. All is quiet at this writing.

Reduction of Tells on the Rending Hallrand -Miners' Strike in the Tamequa District-General Besumption Throughout the Schuylkill Region. POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 15, 1871.

The following despaten was received here this afternoon from Phinadelphia:-

Toils have been respected, but they will be again advanced if resumption is not general throughout the whole region.

F. B. GOWAN. The miners of District No. 4, comprising Tamaque

and vicinity, who have been working some time on the three dollar basis, refused to work this mornthe three dollar basts, rejused to work this morning, leaving the question to an umpire, and it is reported they will not go to work unto the question of wages is decided by the umpire, which is not in accordance with the agreement entered into by the officers of the Anthractic Board of Trade and Workingmen's Eenevolent Association, made easy it.

There was a few scattering colheries that did not resume this morning, but are making preparations to go to work in the morning, so that resumption will be general throughout the Schupikhi region tomorrow, with the exception of the Tamaqua district. The umpire, Judge Elwell, arrived here this afternoon.

# BOTHERING THE "8035."

A large meeting of the William M. Tweed Associa tion of the Twenty-first ward was held at their rooms, corner of Thirty-second street and Second avenue, last evening, for the purpose of perfecting their organization and enrolling members, after which a stirring speech was made by Mr. John Rafferty, of the Twentein ward, strongly condemning the Eu Klux bill and the usurpation and centralization of power by President Grant's administration. Three cheers for the "Boss" followed and the meeting closed. tion of the Twenty-first ward was held at their

On Sunday afternoon John Foy, a man twenty-seven years of age, while at play with some children on the balcony of premises No. 59 Mulberry street, lost his balance and fell nead foremost to the pavement—a distance of thirteen feet—thus recenting a compound fracture of the skull. Foy was taken up insensible and removed to Centre street Hospital, where death ensued some hours subsequently. Deceased lived at No. 59 Mulberry street. Coroner Young was notified.